

1. A basic premise of both the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework (NRF) is that:
 - a. Government officials should strive to manage incident response without involving others.
 - b. Incidents should be managed at the lowest jurisdictional level possible.
 - c. Federal assistance is designed to supplant rather than supplement State and local resources.
 - d. The use of standardized processes, such as the Incident Command System, is limited to large, complex disasters.
2. Under the Stafford Act declaration process, who requests Federal assistance?
 - a. Local emergency manager
 - b. Major of the jurisdiction
 - c. Governor of the State
 - d. FEMA Administrator
3. After establishing communications with the affected State emergency management agency, the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC):
 - a. Assumes command of the incident scene operations.
 - b. Develops initial Federal objectives and deploys resources.
 - c. Works with local jurisdictions to identify financial needs for recovery.
 - d. Reports on the overall national emergency management priorities and actions.
4. Though the Joint Field Office (JFO) uses an Incident Command System structure, the JFO does not manage on-scene operations. Instead, the JFO focuses on providing support to on-scene efforts and conducting broader support operations that may extend beyond the incident site.
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. Why would a community member go to a Disaster Recovery Center?
 - a. To be able to get shelter prior to the landfall of a hurricane.
 - b. To receive training to be part of a Federal response team.
 - c. To get medical treatment following a major disaster.
 - d. To get information about disaster assistance programs.
6. There are instances when it is advisable for you to travel to the incident site as soon as possible, whether or not you've been deployed.
 - a. True
 - b. False

7. Where in your assigned incident facility would you go to check in, resolve personnel issues, or receive training?
 - a. Operations Section
 - b. Planning Section
 - c. Logistics Section
 - d. Finance and Administration Section

8. Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) deliver a broad range of technical support and other services at the national, regional, and field levels.
 - a. True
 - b. False

9. Upon arrival at the assigned incident facility, your first priority should be to:
 - a. Talk with the Incident Commander to find out how you can help.
 - b. Complete the check-in process.
 - c. Contact your family to let them know you've arrived safely.
 - d. Obtain any needed equipment from the Logistics Section.

10. When should you submit travel vouchers?
 - a. Within 5 days of your deployment
 - b. Within 2 weeks of your deployment
 - c. Before you deploy
 - d. Within 6 weeks of demobilization

11. If you have a replacement but he/she has not arrived when you demobilize, what should you do?
 - a. Relay task-related information to the Region.
 - b. Nothing. Your supervisor will brief new personnel.
 - c. Prepare a written briefing for your replacement.
 - d. Extend your stay so you can brief him/her.

12. To comply with the Freedom of Information Act, you are required to disclose the names of disaster survivors when requested.
 - a. True
 - b. False

13. When receiving equipment, you should examine and inventory each item to make sure it is all in your possession and in working order.
 - a. True
 - b. False

14. Where in your assigned incident facility would you go to obtain current incident status information?
- a. Operations Section
 - b. Planning Section
 - c. Logistics Section
 - d. Finance and Administration Section
15. It is unnecessary to notify Deployment Support if the only change in your status is the hotel where you are staying.
- a. True
 - b. False
16. You may use your Government Credit Card for purchasing nonreimbursable personal items during a deployment.
- a. True
 - b. False
17. Even given the critical nature of response work, overtime hours need to be authorized in advance.
- a. True
 - b. False
18. Who within the field-level facility responds to accidents, illnesses, injuries, and other incident emergencies?
- a. Chief of Staff
 - b. Safety Officer
 - c. Security Manager
 - d. Human Resources Specialist
19. You see an unknown individual approaching your workstation without a badge. When asked, the individual is unable to show you proper identification and becomes irate. You should:
- a. Tell the individual to leave the facility immediately.
 - b. Ask the individual to show you his or her driver's license.
 - c. Report the situation to the Security Manager.
 - d. Assume that someone else will deal with the issue.
20. One core ethical concept is that you need to act impartially and not give preferential treatment to any private organization or individual.
- a. True
 - b. False

21. When communicating with a disaster survivor whose English proficiency is limited, it helps to repeat information loudly and slowly.
- a. True
 - b. False
22. All of the following are useful for remaining calm and making effective decisions in the stressful, fast-paced environment of incident facilities, EXCEPT FOR:
- a. A sense of optimism and humor
 - b. Input from supervisors and coworkers
 - c. Caffeine and other energy supplements
 - d. Persistence through adverse conditions
23. FEMA's policy of nondiscrimination can be summarized as providing all disaster survivors with the same amount of financial assistance.
- a. True
 - b. False
24. You may be monetarily liable if you neglect to return all issued equipment at check-out to the Logistics Section Accountable Property Specialist.
- a. True
 - b. False